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SPEECH OF

above, or for a longer or shorter period.

HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the

Delivered before the Georgia Legislature, on Wednesday night, March 16th, 1864, and reported for the Atlanta Intelligencer by A. E. MARSHALL, and revised by himself.

CONCLUDED. cases," ect., in its immediate connection with the determined if he chooses, and then as a good-lawproceeding, had nothing in it calculated to awaken, abiding citizen act accordingly. alarm or excite objection, for by "proper officers" do what cannot constitutionally be done.

why no noise was made about the act of October, etc. This is an admission on the void. But, to my mind, it is just as clear that Con- stitutional duties? them fully, clearly, and earnestly.

what in its workings will be found to be the whole thers parting blessing, was sent to jail as a felon! gist of the act. Whether such was the real object and intention of its framers and advocates, I know | ful outrage? not. Against their motives or patriotism I have nothing to say. I take the act as I find it. The that may occur, and probably will occur, should this whole gist of it lies, so far as appears upon its face, law be held to be constitutional; and if the doors of covered up in the fifth specification, near the middle | the courts are to be closed against all who may be

tempts to avoid military service." citizen in this broad land the right, if ordered into addressed to the Govenor. One is from a Mr. Samrervice, to have the question whether he is liable | uel H. Parker, written in Charleston jail. [Here to military duty under the laws tried and adjudi- Mr. S. read the letter, stating that the writer was a cated by the courts. Whether such was the real native Georgian. That he lived in Whitfield county. object and intention of those who voted for the bill, That he was forty-seven years of age, as the record I know not, but such would be its undeniable ef- would show, then in Whitfield county. That he was fect, if sustained and enforced. A man over fifty at home then with his wife, (who was then sick,) years of age, with half a dozen sons in the field, with ten small children, on the 27th of Febuary of who has done every thing in his power or the this year, when a party on horses came and arrested cause from the beginning of the war, may, under him, and carried him to Dalton. And from Dalton instructions from the Secretary of War, be arrested he was carried to Atlanta. He protested that he by the sub-enrolling officer and ordered to camp, was over age, and not liable to military duty-that upon the assumed ground that, in point of fact, he he was forty-seven years old. He was told that that is under fifty. Under this law, if it be a law, he was the right age to make a soldier in South-Carolilustrate by, occurred within my own knowledge last | in jail. He appealed to the Govenor of his native fall. Orders were issued to examine the census | State, and the State of his residence, to have justice returns of 1860, as to the ages of persons, and in | done him, | Of this Mr. Parker, said Mr. S., I know atructions given to sub enrolling officers to be gov nothing, except what is stated in this letter. It may In the case alluded to by the census returns, the ought to be done to a man so greatly outraged and protested that he had not made the census returns ought never to be closed against an inquiry into the given under oath—that he was able to prove by has any protection in this country. evidence entirely satisfactory, that he was over forty-five, and not liable under the law as it then stood, ber of this House, from the county of Murray. It is to military service. His privilege of the writ of dated the 11th of this month, the day after the meehabeas corpus—his right to have this question of fact | ting of this session. [Here Mr. S. read Mr. Oats' and law settled by the courts, was not then suspen | letter, stating that he was detained at A tlanta under ded, and he was discharged But what would be his very painful circumstances. His oldest son, who situation, and that of all others in like circumstan - had been in the army, was subject to epilepsy, and ces, if this act be held to be law? It is said the act had been discharged in consequence. That afteraffects none but the disloyal, and that no good law- wards he had been carried before a bord of physiabiding man can justly complain of it! As I view it, cians, who pronounced his case incurable, and he its main effect is to close the door of justice against was given a certificate of final discharge, on the thousands of citizens, good and true, who may ap grounds of permanent disability. That on the morpeal to the courts for their legal rights. Take the ning Mr. Oats left home for Milledgeville, the procase of those who availed themselves of the law to vost guard at Dalton, went to his house at Spring put in substitutes-some for one motive, and some Place, and carried his son off to Dalton. They cars for another -- some, doubtless, for not only good ried him from there to Cartersville, to Capt. Starr, but patriotic motives, believing that they could ren- the enrolling officer for the 10th Cengressional disder the country more service at home than in the trict, and he, knowing all about his case, sent him

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could not have been demanded by the government, and who is now at Charleston, and has been during the whole siege of that place. This man who put in these two substitutes, remained at home most usefully employed in producing provisions for the army. All his surplus went that way, while he had two men abler bodied than he was, fighting for him in the field. Who would say that such a man is The answer to the inquiry, why there is no noise disloyal to the cause, if, believing in his heart that made about this act, while there is so much made he was not liable under his contract, as he supposed, about the one lately passed, is two-fold. In the first with his government, he should appeal to the courts place, this act applied " only to arests made by the to decide the question whether he is liable under authorities of the Confederate Government "-" for the law or not? As to the law allowing substitutes offenses against the same." The proper authorities in the first instance, and then the law abrogating of for issuing warrents to arrest are the courts, whose annulling it, and calling the principals into the duty is to issue warrants for arrests whenever offen | field, I have nothing to say. What I maintain is, ses or crimes are charged upon oath or affirmation, that it is the great constitutional right of any and stating probable cause. The section directing the every party affected by the last of these acts on the President to cause "proper officers to investigate the subject, to have the question of his legal liability

Take another illustration of the practical workings all naturally supposed judicial officers only could be of the act. Congress by law, exempted from conmeant-judges who would or might act in discharg scription such State officers as the Legislatures of ing under writs of habeas corpus, if that privilege the respective States might designate as proper to has not been suspended. In this connection these be retained for State purposes. At your last seswords seemed naturally enough to have a meaning sion, you, by resolution, designated all the civil and far different from what they have when taken from military officers of the State. A late order has their context and put into this late act, in which it been issued by Gen. Cooper, as is seen in the pais clear enough they are there intended to apply to pers, doubtless under the Secretary of War, to enother than judicial officers. There was not then, nor roll and send to camp a large number of these ofnow, any objection, as far as I am aware of, to the ficers-amongst others, justices of the peace, tax resuspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas ceivers and collectors. This order is clearly against corpus in any city, town, or district, or generally the law of Congress and your solemn resolution .throughout the country, if Congress really has good It is in direct antagonism to the decision of the Sureason to believe the public safety requires it, and if preme Court of this State, in the very case in which the power to suspend be constitutionally exercised. they sustained the power of Congress to raise troops The objection to the late act is, that it attempts to by conscription, but in which they held that the power was limited, and the civil officers of the But in the second place, in answer to the inquiry, State could not be constitutionally conscripted. I use the word conscripted purposely-I know there 1862, I need only say that upon the bare statement is no such word in the English language - neither is of the real and substantial objections to that act, it there any such word as conscribe, the one usually was admitted to be unconstitutional and void, because in vogue now a days. A new word had to be coined it attempted to confer the power to suspend upon the for a process or mode of raising armies, unheard of President, when, in his judgment, the public safety and undreamed of by our ancestors, and I choose to required it in the localities embraced in its terms .- | coin one which best expresses my idea of it. But Congress alone, under the Constitution, has the under this order of Gen. Cooper, is it not the right power to suspend the privilege of the writ. They of these officers, is it not the right of the State; to cannot confer this power upon the President or any have the question of their liability to conscription body else. This is conclusively admitted both by determined by the judiciary? Is it not the duty of Congress and the President in the late act, for it is Congress to compel the Secretary of War and Gen. set forth in the preamble, "Whereas, the power of Cooper to abide by that decision, and to obey their suspending the privilege of said writ is vested solely own laws, instead of attempting to close the doors of the courts against the adjudication of all such record that the other act was unconstitutional and matters that come within the sphere of their con-

gress cannot confer upon the President, or any other | Again: Congress, by the last section of the first officer but a judicial one, the power to issue orders | conscript act, declared that all who were or should or warrants for the arrest of persons in civil life, as be subject to it might, previous to enrollment, volit was then, and on the passage of a similar act unteer in any company then in the service. Notpreviously, that they could not confer the power up- withstanding this express law of Congress, securing on the President to suspend the privilege of the writ | the right of any person liable to conscription to volof habeas corpus. The late act is just as void as the unteer in any company then in the service previous previous ones, and for a like reason. In it Congress to enrollment, General Cooper has issued an order, has attempted to do what they had not power to do. by direction of the Secretary of War, doubtless de-The first act on the subject was assented to on the nying this right to volunteer in any company then 27th of February, 1862. That attempted to confer in existence, unless the number in such company is on the President the power not only to suspend the less than sixty four men. Under this illegal order privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cities, a number of as brave, gallant, chivalrous, noble spirtowns, military districts, etc. This, soon after was | ited youths as ever went forth to battle for their amended. But no one can say that during the pro country and peril their lives for constitutional libergress of these events that I was ...lent. My senti- ty, will be deprived of their birthright-the right to ments upon the subject of martial law, against the have questions of law, affecting their liberty, deterunconstitutional usurptions of power, were proclaim- mined by the courts-if this act, closing the courts ed throughout the Confederacy, as they are now, and against them, shall be held to be valied. Tell me will be proclaimed against the dangerous departures | not that the act effects none but traitors, spies, and from principal in this act. Martial law has been the disloyal! I heard not long since in Albany, that a abandoned, and I trust the departures from princi- father carried his son to the district enrolling offiple in this act will be too. I speak upon these as I cer; he had just arrived at the age when he was wrote upon those. I have no inclination to arraign liable to conscription; he never wished him to go to the motives of those who disagree with me. Great the war as a conscript. His older brothers had gone principles are at stake, and I feel impelled by a high | before him, they went out early in the war as volsense of duty, when my opinions are sought, to give unteers, and they form a part of that living wall of freeman which still stands been us and a ruthless A few thoughts more on the subject in another foe. He told the enrolling officer, in substance, that view. These relate to the objects and workings of he had brought his boy, the Benjamin of his heart, the act, if it be sustained and carried out. You have as another offering on the altar of his country. He been told that it affects none but the disloyal, none | was going as a volunteer under the clause of the act. but traitors, or those who are no better than traitors, alluded to; he had selected the company to which spies, bridge-burners and the like, and you have been | his brothers belonged. He was told this could not appealed to and asked if such are entitled to your be allowed. At this the father was greatly surprissympathies? I affirm, and shall maintain before the ed and mortified, as may be readily understood; he world, that this act affects, and may wrongfully op insisted upon the rights of his son. Great as his press as loyal and as good citizens, and as true to surprise was at first however, greater was it still to our cause, as ever trod the soil or breathed the air of | bc. The son was ordered to jail, to be sent to the the South. This I shall make so plain to you that | camp of instruction, to be assigned to any company no man will ever venture to gainsay or deny it. This his officers might choose. The high spirited youth, long list of offences set forth in such array in the scorning conscription, offering himself as a valunthirteen specifications, are, as I view them, but rub- teer, asking nothing but his legal rights, instead of bish and verbiage, which tend to cover and hide being sent on with cheers by the crowd, and a far-Can any one say that this was not a most shame.

It is, however, but one of a thousand cases like it of the act It is embraced in the words -" and ats ordered to the military service, without any regard to law. I here have two letters which will further Here is a plain indisputable attempt to deny every | illustrate how this act will work. They are both would be-without remedy or redress. A case to il | na, and he was sent to Charleston, where he was put erned as to the age of parties by those returns - be false, and yet it may be true. If true, justice party was not forty five at the time of arrest. He wronged. But whether true or false, the courts himself - that the return was erroneous, it was not facts, and never will be, so long as personal security

field. I know one who has put in two, one when back to Dalton, stating in writing on the order that the call was for those up to thirty-five years of he was sent there under, that according to law, and age, the other when the call was to forty five. One his orders from the War Department, he was not of these substitutes was an alien, whose services liable to conscription. That on his return to Dahon they put him in frons and assigned him to Charles- | dinate to the civil authorities. Here all the land ton, to go into the fortifications, and that he expect | marks of English liberty have been preserved and ed him in Atlanta that evening. He was waiting maintained, while at the North not a vestigue of them with the best consel he could get, to see if there was is left. There, instead of courts of justice with open any virtue in the writ of habeas corpus. He asked doors, the country is dotted all over with prisons and that the Govenor would get some member to pros bastiles. No better argument in behalf of a people cure for him leave of absence from the House]

afflicted son, there is some virtue yet in the writ of ed that we were passing through a fiery furnace for habeas sorpus,

lettters on such occasion, but a sense of duty, to liberty, established on this continent by in ances now have been beyond remedy, beyond redress and to it that these hopes and expectations do not fai'. Courts ought to be, or can be closed, against such before us. monstrous wrongs? Will you not rather put upon One other view only that relates to the particular-the attempt to do it, the seal of your unqualified by dangerous tendency of this act in the present condemnation? Tell me not to put confidence in state of the country, and the policy indicated by

threw around the personal security of the free citis between those ages under military law. Whatever zens of this country a firmer, safer, surer protection | the object was, the effect is to put much the larger than confidence in any man, against abuses of pow- portion of the country, both white and slave, under er, even when exercised under his own eye and by the complete control of the President. Under this himself. That protection is the shield of the Con system almost all the useful and necessary occupastitution. See to it that you do not in an evil hour tions of life will be completely under the control of tear this shield off and cast it away, or permit oth- one man. No one between the ages of seventeen ers to do it, lest in a day you wot not of you sore- and fifty can tan your leather, make your shoes,

ly repent it. 1 Enough has been said, without dwelling longer make your wagon, repair your harness, superintend not have him legally arrested by judicial warrant powers be more complete? In this connection conupon oath or affirmation, setting forth probable sider, also, the strong appeals that have been made cause, and then he can be held under a constitution- for some time past, by leading journals, openly for a al suspension of the privileges of the writ-he can dictator. be tried, and if found guilty, punished. What | Coming events often cast their shadows before. more can the public safety by possibility require? Could art or ingenuity have devised a shorter or a Why dispense with the oath? Why dispense with surer cut to that end, for all practical purposes, than judicial warrants? Why . put it in the power of the whole policy adopted by the last Congress, and any man on earth to order the arrest of another on now before you for consideration? As to the objects. a simple charge to which nobody will swear? Who or motives, or patriotism of those who adopted that is safe under such a law? Who knows when he goes | policy, that is not the question. The presentation forth, when or whether he shall ever return? The of the case as it stands is what your attention is President, according to this act, is to have the power called to. Nor is the probability of the abuse of the to arrest and imprison whoever he pleases, upon a power the question. Some, doubtless, think it is bare charge, made perhaps by an enemy, of disloy- for the best interests of the country to have a dicta alty. The party making the charge not being res tor! Such are not unfrequently to be met with whose quired to wear to it! Who, I repeat, is safe or intelligence, probity and ganeral good character in would be under such a law? What were the objects private life are not to be questioned, how ever much of the act, in these clauses, as to treason, disloyalty, their wisdom, judgment and principles may be deand the others, I do not know. To me it seems to plored. In such times, when considering the facts be unreasonable to suppose that it was to reach as they exist, and looking at the policy indicated in real traitors and persons guilty of the offences sta- all its bearings, the most ill-timed, delusive and danted. For that object could have been easily accom- gerous words that can be utternd are, can you not plished without any such extraordinary power. I trust the President? Have you not confidence in him was not at Richmond when the actipassed. I heard that he will not abuse the powers thus confided in none of the discussions, and knew none of the real him? To all such questions my answer is, without sons assigned by the President in asking it, or the any reflection or imputation against our present members or Senators who voted for it. I was at Chief Magistrate, that the measure of my confidence home, prostrate with disease, from which I have in him, and all other public officers, is the Constitunot yet recovered, and by reason of which I address tion. To the question of whether I would not or you with so much feebleness on this occasion. But can not trust him with these high powers not con-I have heard that one object was to control certain ferred by the Constitution, my answer is the same elections and expected assemblages in North Caro- that I gave to one who submitted a plan for a dictallng, to put a muzzle upon certain presses and a bit torship to me some months ago: "I am utterly opin the mouth of certain speakers in that State. If posed to everything looking to or tending towards this be so, I regard it the more dangerous to public a dictatorship in this county. Language would fail liberty. I know nothing of the politics of North to give atterance to my inexpressible repugnance at Carolina-nothing of the position of her leading at the bare suggestion of such a lamentable catastros public men. If there be traitors there, let them be phe. There is no man living, and not one of the ilconstitutionally arrested, tried and punished. No lustrious dead, whom, if now living, I would so fears need be indulged of bare error there, or any trust." where else, if reason is left free to combat it. The idea is incredible, that a majority of the people of that gallant and noble old State, which was fores al and dangerous to public liberty. most in the war of the revolution in her memors able Mecklenburg declaration of independence can, can do much. If you believe the act to be unconstitution if let alone, ever be induced to prove themselves so recreant to the principles of their fathers as to abandon our cause and espouse the despotism of the in 1798.'99, under similar circumstances? What did Jef-North. Her people, ahead of all the Colonies, first flaunted in the breeze the flag of Independence and State Sovereignty. She cannot be the first to aban. don it-no, never! I cannot believe it! If her people were really so inclined, however, we could prevent it by force-we could not, under the Consti-Ours is a government founded upon the consent of by the Legislatures, to declare the alien and sedition laws sovereign States, and will be itself destroyed by the unconstitutional and utterly void. Those acts of Congress very act whenever it attempts to maintain or perpet. in my judgment, were not more clearly unconstitutional, or uate its existence by force over its respective mem- What can you do? You can invoke its repeal, and ask the North Carolina to quit our sisterhood, if any such the question of constitutionality be submitted to the courts, really exist, even to the most limited extent among | and both sid s to ablde by the decision. tinued as it was begun, for the maintenance of this act are for a counter-revolution. No such thing.

no Maryland this side of the Potomac. Another serious objection to the measure, showing its impolicy, is the effect it will have upon our cause abroad. I have never looked to foreign intervention, or early recognition, and do not now. European of this act settled as its established policy, and held to be in conformity with the provisions of its fundam ntallaw. governments have no sympathy with either side of The action of the Virginia Legislature in 1799, saved the publicans cutting each other's throats, and the failure, revolution; kept it on the right track for sixty years afteras they think, of the great experiment of self govern-ment on this continent. They saw that the North development, progress, happiness and renown. All our went into despetism immedeately on the separation of the South, and their fondest hopes and expectations are that the same destiny awaits us. This has usually been the fate of republics. This is the sentiment of all the governments in Europe. But we he ve friends there, as you heard last night, in the executive, legislative and judicial departments, under the eloquent remarks of the gentleman [Hon. L. Q. C. | Constitution. He most truly and faithfully supports the Lamar who addressed you on our foreign relations, and who has lately returned from those countries .-Those friends are anxiously and hopefully watching the issue of the present conflict. In speeches, papersand reviews they are defending our cause. No argument used by them heretofore has been more efand the Confederates upon the subject of the writ of of such discussions and such actions will have upon our fectual than the contrast drawn between the Federals habeas corpus. Here, notwithstanding our dangers and perils, the military has always been kept subor

struggling for constitutional liberty could have been Well for Mr. Oats (said Mr. Stephens) and his presented to arouse sympathy in our favor. It show-

a great cause, and passing through unscathed. It But what virtue would be in it, if it is donied un- showed that, whatever may be the state of things at der this act, to all who attempt to avoid military the North, at the South, at least, the great light of service? Nothing could induce me to read such the principles of self-government, civil and religious show you what will be the state of things all over tors, which was looked to with encouragement and the country, under the operations of such a law, hope by the down-trodden of all nations, was not yet when orders are issued for its enforcement, and to extinguished, but was still burning brightly in the put you on your guard against the fiippant phrase hands of their Southern sons, even burning the more that the act will affect none but traitors, spies and brightly from the intensity of the conflict in which disloyal people. Had it been in operation, and the we are engaged. To us, in deed and in truth, is Court regarded it, Mr. Oats' son, who had served committed the hopes of the world as to the capacity his country faithfully, as long as he was able, might and ability of man for self-government. Let us see beyond hope. Will you say, can you say that the Let us prove ourselves equal to the high mission

the President; that he will never abuse the power Congress. Conscription has been extended to emattempted to be lodged in his hands. The abuses brace all between seventeen and fifty years of age. may not be by the President. He will not execute It cannot be possible that the Intention and object the military orders that will be given. This will of that measure was really to call and keep in the necessarily devolve upon subordinates, scattered all field all between those ages. The folly and ruinous over the country, from the Potomac to the Rio Gran- consequence of such a policy is too apparent. Dede. He would have to possess two superhuman at- tails are to be made, and must be made, to a large tributes to prevent abuses - omniscience and omni extent. The effect and the object of this measure, therefore, was not to raise armies or procure sol-These things our forefathers knew, and hence they diers, but to put all the population of the country

grind your grain, shoe your horse, lay your plough, upon this point to show, without the possibility of your farm, procure your salt, or perform any other a doubt, that the act does affect others, and large of the necessary vocations of life, (except teachers, classes of others than spies, traitors, bridge-burners preachers and physicians, and a very few others) withand disloyal persons - that the very gist of the act, out permission from the President. This is certainly whatever may have been the intent or the motive, an extraordinary and a dangerous power. In this will operate most wrongfully and oppressively on as connection take in view this habeas corpus suspenas patriotic, and as true men as ever inherited sion act, by which it has been shown the attempt is a freeman's birthright under a Southern sky. You made to confer upon him the power to order the arhave also seen that there is and can be no necessity rest and imprisonment of any man, woman or child for the passage of such an act, even if it were con- in the Confederacy on the bare charge, unsupported stitutional, in the case of spies, traitors or conspira- by oath, or any of the acts for which arrests are als tors. For, if there be a traitor in the Consederacy lowed to be made. Could the whole country be -if such a monster exists-if any well-grounded more completely under the power and control of one suspicion is entertained that any such exists, why man, except as to life and limb? Could dictatorial

In any and every view, therefore, I look upon this habeas corpus suspension act as unwise, impolitie, unconstituton-

But you have been asked what can you do? Do? You al, you can and ought to declare it in your judgment to be

What can you do? What did Virginia and Kentucky do ferson do, and what did Madison do, and what did the leg-

islators of those States then do? Though a war was then threatening with France-though armies were being raised-though Washington was called from his retirement to take command as lieutenant-general -though it was sail then as now, that all discussions of even obnoxious measures of Cengress would be hurtful to tution if we would, and we ought not if we could. the public cause, they did not hesitate, by solemn resolves more dangerous to liberty, than this act now under review. bers. The surest way to check any inclination in Government officials and the people in the meantime, to let

her people is to show them that the struggle is con- | Some seem to be of the opinion that those who oppose constitutional liberty. It, with this great truth ever am for no counter-revolution. The object is to keep the before them, a majority of her people should prefer present one, great in its aims and grand in its purposes, despotism to liberty, I would say to her, as to "a that on which alone it can attain noble objects and majeswayward sister, depart in peace." I want to see tic achievements. The surest way to prevent a counterrevolution, is for the State to speak out and declare her this struggle. They are rejoiced to see professed re- old government beyond question, from a counter and bloody present troubles, North and South, sprang from violations of those great constitutional principles therein set forth.

> Let no one, therefore, be deterred from performing his inty on this occasion by the cry of counter-revolution, nor by the cry that it is the duty of all, in this hour of peril, to support the government. Our government is composed of goverament who supports and defends the Constitution.—
> Be not misled by this cry, or that you must not ay anything against the administration, or you will injure the cause. This is the argument of the preacher, whe doubted that his derelictions should not be exposed, because if they were, it would injure his usefulness as a minister. Derelict ministers are not the cause. Listen to no such cry. And let no one be influenced by that other cry, of the bad effect gallant citizen soldiers in the field. I know something of the feeling of these men. I have witnessed their hardships their privations and their discomforts in camp. I have

deliverate treat most recover of easier atom water

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witnessed and ministered to their wants and sufferings from disease and wounds in hospitals.

I know semething of the sentiments that actuated the great majority of them, when they quit home, with all its epdearments, and went out to thir war-not as mercenaries or human machines, but as intelligent, high-minded, poblespirited gentlemen, who were proud of their birthrig it as freemen, and "who, knowing their rights," dared main'ain them, at any and every cost and sacrifice. The old Barons who extorted Magna Charta from their oppressor and vrong-doer by a resort to arms, did not present a grander spectacle for the admiration of the world when they went forth to their work, thoroughly imbued with a sense of the right for the right's sake, than this gallant band of patriots did when they went forth in this war, inspired with no molive but a thorough devotion to and an ardent attachment for constitutional liberty. To defend this and maintain it inviolate for themselves and those who should come after them, was their sole object. Their ancient rights, usages, institutions and liberties were threatened by an insolent foe, who had trampled the Constitution of our common an. cestors under foot. They and we all had quit the Union when the rights of all of us were no longer respected under it, but we had rescued the Constitution—the ark of the cevenant—and this is what they went to defend. These were the sentiments with which your armies were raised as if by magie. These are the sentiments with which re-enlistments for the war have been made. These are the sentiments with which your ranks would have been filled to the last man whose services can be relied upon in action, if conseription had never been resorted to.

You cannot, therefore, send these gallant defenders of constitutional liberty a more cheering message than that while they are battling fer their rights and the common rights of all in the field, you are keeping sacred watch and guard over the same in the jublic councils. They will ena ter the fight with renewed vigor from the assurance that their toil, and sacrifice, and blood will not be in vain, but that when the strife is over and independence is acknowl. edged, it will not be a bare name, a shadow and a mockery, but that with it they and their children after them shall enjoy that liberty for which they now peril all. Next to this, the most encouraging message you could send them is, that while all feel that the brunt of the fight must be borne by them, and the only sure hope of success is in the power of their arms, yet every possible and honorable effort will be made by the civil departments of the government to terminate the struggle by negotiation and adjustment upon the principles for which they entered the contest.

Gentlemen, I have addressed you longer than I expected to be able to d). My strength will not allow me to say more. I do not know that I shall ever address you again, or see you again. Great events have pasted since standing in this place three years ago, I addressed your predecessors on a similar request, upon the questions then immediately pending your present troubles. Many who were then with us have since passed away. Some in the ordinary course of life, while many of them have fallen upon the battle-field, offering up their lives in the great cause in which we are engaged. Still greater events may be just ahead of us. What fate or fortune awaits you or me, in the contingen. eies of the times, is unknown to us all. We may meet again or he may not. But as a parting remembrance, a lasting memento, to be engraven on your memories and your hearts, I warn you against that most insidious enemy which approaches with her syren song-" Independence first and liberty afterwards." It is a false delusion. Liberty is the animating spirit, the soul of our system of government, and like the soul of man, when once lost, it is lost forever. There is for it no redemption except through blood. Never for a moment permit yourselves to look upon liberty, that constitutional liberty which you inherited as a birthright, as subordinate to independence. The one was resorted to t) save the other. Let them ever be held and cherished as objects co-ordinate, co-existent, co-equal, co-evel and forever inseparable. Let them stand together "through weal and through woe," and, if such be our fate, let them and us all go down together in a comm.r. ruin. Without liberty I would not turn upon my heel for independence. 1 scorn all independence which does not secure liberty. I warn you also against another fatal delusion, commonly dressed up in the fascinating language of "If we are to bave a master, who would not prefer to have a Southern one to a Northern one?" Use no such language. Counternance none such. Evil communications are as corrupting in politics as in morals.

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien, That to be hated, needs but to be seen. But seen too oft, familiar with her face. We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

I would not turn upon my heel to choose between masters. I was not born to have a master from either the North or South. I shall never choose between candidates for that office; shall never degrade the right of suffrage in such an election. I have no wish or desire to live after the degradation of my country, and have no intention to survive its liberties, if life be the necessary sacrifice of their maintenance to the utmost of my ability, to the bitter end. As for myself, give me liberty as secured in the Constitution with all its guaranties, among which is the sovereignty of Gcorgia, or give me death. This is my motto, while living, and

I want no better epitaph, when I am dead. Senators and Representatives : the honor, the rights, the dignity, the glory of Georgia is in your hands. See to it as faithful sentinels upon the watchtower, that no harm or detriment come to any of those high and sacred trusts while committed to your charge. [Immense cheers and

HAD HIM. - A sub-committee of a school board were examining a class in a primary school. On of the committee undertook to sharpen up their

wits by propounding the following question: "If I had a mince pie and should give two-twelfths to John, two-twelfths to Harry, one-sixth to James, and keep half myself, what would be left?" There was a profound study among the scholars,

but finally one lad held up his hand as a signal that he was ready to answer. "Well, sir, what would there be left? Speak up aloud, so that all can hear," said the committee

"The plate," shouted the hopeful fellow. The committee man turned red in the face, and the others roared aloud.

At the criminal term of the Supreme Court in Lawrence, Mass., a little boy, six years old, was called as a witness in an assault case. The District Attorney, having some doubt whether a boy of so tender an age knew the nature of an oath, proceeded to ask him a few questions, as follows:

District Attorney .- Little boy, do you know what Little Boy .- I suppose it is to tell the truth.

District Attorney. -Yes; but what would be the consequences if you do not tell the truth? Little Boy .-- I suppose I should be sent to jail. District Attorney .- But would not God punish

Little Boy. - No, I guess not; dad's a Universalist. A letter from Rome, in the Perseranza of Milan, relates the following audacious attack:

A priest, when returning home in the evening, was stopped by a band of theives, who began to rifle his pockets. While so occupied, the rascals, perceiving a French Patrol approaching, compelled the priest to intone a portion of the litany, which he del they kneeling round him meanwhile, and devoutly responding Ora pro nobis! The Soldiers, taking them for a group of devotees, many of whom thus pray in public, passed on, and the moment they were out of sight the thieves completed their opcrations, and left the priest without a single bajocco.

Spurgeon says: We in England are getting a little tired of the negroes -we are beginning to find them out. A year or so ago a negro was quite a pet with us, and when one came to us we made much of him; but now too many of them are coming-they come over in squads; they are very ignorant and conceit. el; we are very willing to help them to be free, to give them money, but then we do not want any more to do with them.

A CAUSTIC REPLY.—Drs. South and Sherlock were disputing on some religious subject, when the latter accused the other of using wit in the controversy. "Well," said South "suppose it had pleased God to give you wit, what would you have done?"

He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him; but blessings shall be upon the head of him that selleth it.—Proceeds XI, 26.

the to liew topped.

RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 25, 1864. JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE, OF BUNCOMBE.

How to SEND US MONEY .- Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our risk and expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia.

There is not the shadow of a difference between the position of Gov. BROWN and that of Gov. VANCE in regard to the great questions of negotiations for peace, suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and the maintenance of civil liberty even amid the clash of arms and the struggle for free-

Three months before Gov. BROWN's celebrated message made its appearance-as early as December, 1863-Gov. VANCE called the attention of President Davis to the importance of negotiating immediately for peace, and urged him in the name of humanity, religion, and a bleeding country, to propose to the enemy an amicable adjustment of our difficulties. About the the same time he wrote to Gov. Brown urging upon him to make a similar appeal to the Richmond authorities, and to unite in the work of securing peace to our suffering people.

The efforts subsequently made by Gov. Brown in behalf of negotiations, were prompted by Gov. VANCE, and the results of an understanding -an agreement-a concerted plan- between the two patriotic and Conservative Executives, as can be proven by the most overwhelming testimony.

The modes selected for giving expression to their sentiments respecting this vital matter, were decided upon according to the discretion of each respectively; and, though Gov. VANCE preferred to urge his views upon the President in a less conspicuous manner, from motives of public policy. there was not the slightest difference of opinion as to the importance of "peace measures" on the part of the administration.

These are facts of history; and we challenge their contradiction.

As regards the support of habeas corpus, Gov. VANCE likewise anticipated Gov. Brown, as he did Mr. Stephens, in protesting, alike against its suspension, and the exercise on the part of the President, of the dangerous powers confided to him in that respect. He was foremost in opposing that unfortunate measure as he has been firmest in advocating its repeal. He was the sentinel who sounded the alarm and the leader of the fiercest assault upon it. His record in this and in ali other respects is the embodiment of that conservatism which teaches vigilance, decision, and unwavering courage in all that relates to the liberties of the people.

Who can present a purer, prouder or more con-

And, yet, in view of all this -- notwithstanding his advocacy of peace negotiations, his opposition to the slightest infringement upon popular rights, his hostility to everything which savors of tyranny or oppression, his devotion to the honor and interests of North Carolina, and his well known championship of the only measures by which independence can be secured and liberty preserved the is denounced by those who applaud Gov. Brown for doing precisely that which he had done earliest, best and most successfully.

The people of North Carolina will never countenance such injustice to one of their most faithful and consistent servants.

If Gov. Brown is right, and worthy of support and commendation; then, is Gov. VANCE doubly so, since he originated the very policy which finds such ardent admirers in those who oppose him.

Like Gov. VANCE, Gov. Brown is opposed to separate State action, -to a Convention, -for he has so declared over his own signature, - and only favors negotiations through constitutional channels. And yet, one is heralded to the world as a "true conservative "-- is worthy of a nation's praise and gratitude; -- while the other, who entertains precisely similar views in this regard, is proclaimed a "destructive," pronounced an apostate from the conservative faith, and held up to the people of the State as a man who has sacrificed their rights and violated their confidence.

Can the citizens of North Carolina be deceived into making a hero of Gov. Brown, and a traitor of Gov. VANCE, when, as regards these great issues, they stand upon the same platform, and have acted in perfect concert for months past?

So far as these matters are concerned, these two patriots must stand or fall together, for history has wedded them inseparably and forever.

As much as Gov. VANCE desires peace, it is through the duly constituted authorities alone that he would negotiate for it, and only upon the basis of nationality and independence that he would accept it. The attempt to secure it in other modes or on different terms, would only involve us in deeper ruin; and he loves his country too much to trifle with its destinies at such an hour as this.

He favors a repeal of the act suspending the writ of habeas corpus, not only because it is a dangerous precedent in itself, but for the reason that the dissatisfaction and distrust engendered by it, tend to diside the energies of our people, and thus to jeopard the success of the cause of freedom.

His motto is neither "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," nor "separation at any and every sacrifice." but "liberty and independence, now and forever, one and inseparable."

This is sufficiently conservative for a large may jority of his fellow-citizens, as the election in August will attest.

Both Sides of the Picture! "A vote for VANCE is a vote for THOMAS BRAGG."

Progress. Let it also be remembered that "a vote for VANCE" is a vote for WM. A. GRAHAM; for R. M. PEARSON; for EDWIN G. READE; for NAT. BOYDEN: for EUGENE GRISSOM; for R. Y. McADEN; for DAVID A. BARNES; for LEWIS THOMPSON; for T. M. GAR-RETT; for EDWARD YELLOWLY; for F. M. SATTER-THAITE; and for thousands of true Conservatives whose endorsement is a sufficient recommendation for any man, and with whom it is certainly no disgrace to be associated.

Who can object to be found in such company as this, or refuse to support the chasen candidate of these pure and faithful patriots? .

Let, it, also, be borne in mind that "a vote for VANCE" is a vote to restrain the strong arm of military authority; to negotiate for peace in the most direct and available way; to repeal the act suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus; to convince the world that North Carolina is true to her plighted faith, and unwilling to desert her sister States; to secure the blessings of independence to a brave and struggling people; and to sustain a man who first advocated the principles of Brown and Stephens, and who has done so much for the cause of civil liberty and the glory of his native State.

What Conservative, even "after the straitest sect" can ignore his obligations to sustain such measures as these, because of personal dislikes or party asso-

Measures not men-the public weal and not indis vidual prejudices-country and not self-should furnish the incentives to action at a time like this.

Gov. VANCE has been true to the platform upon which he was elected to office. He has acted well his part as Governor of the State. He will serve the people with the same zeal in the future; for no man can question his honesty, ability or patriotism .-True alike to the cause of civil liberty and of national independence, neither the blandishments of power, the waispers of ambition, nor the counsels of designing men can divert him from the path of duty or allure him into an abandonment of those great principles to which he has devoted his entire life. The advocacy or the opposition if no man can al-

ter these stubborn facts, or render him less worthy the confidence of his fellow citizens.

Sustained, then, as he is by the great pillars of the true Conservative Party, and bearing aloft a banner upon which its time-honored creed alone is written, he would still deserve the support of all good men, though the very Devil thought proper to turn patriot for once, and cast a vote for him.

The True Conservative Platform.

The supremacy of the civil over military law. A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of habeas corpus.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books. No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for peace by the

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of our Republican institutions in all their purity.

Glorious Victory at Plymouth.

With infinite pride and pleasure we chronicle the brilliant achievement of Gen. Hoke at Ply, mouth. He has covered himself with glory; and, together with his brave soldiers deserves the lasts ing gratitude of the people of this State. It can no longer be said that "victory is an impossibility in North Carolina;" for one of the most splendid actions of the war has occurred upon her soil. This fortunate result gives us the control of a greater portion of the Albemarle country with its fertile lands and overflowing graneries. All praise to our noble boys!

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS .- The New York Tribune

thus states the miscegenation question: 1. Will the admixture of white and black blood necessarily produce a physicially weak progeny ?-This is a question for the physiologist.

2. Will such admixtu : necessitate a race to be of naturally inferior position in the family of man?-This is a question for the ethnologist. 3. Have such admixtures heretofore been follow.

ed by the evil consequences which a modern recurrence to them would threaten? This is a question for the historian. 4. Are such admixtures forbidden by the law of

God? This is a question for the theologian. 5. Will such admixtures lessen the productive re-

To these queries the Chicago Times replies as fol-1. The admixture of white and black blood will

produce an abolitionist. The claims for exemption rom the draft in the abolition State of Massachusetts the past year prove that abolitionists are "physical. 2. The answer to the first interrogatory compels

singular harmony between the physical and mental weakness of abolitionists. 3. The answer to the third question can perhaps be more intelligently made by waiting for the devel-

opment of the progeny of the sixty-one school marms

by the law of God, because those "engaged in the that worn by our own soldiecs. interest of God and humanity" are their practical and zealous advocates. 5. Such admixtures will lessen the productive resources of the country, unless the progeny are superior to their black progenitors; for did not Mr.

Lincoln aver to Patten and Dempsey concerning the

negroes in our army, "They eat and that is all?" From the Rapidan, says the Sentinel of Wednesday, the news still is that all is quiet. Indeed, however anxious the belligerents, or either of them, might be, to break camp the state of the roads would forbid it. A few more days of dry-

ing weather, will make a great change in the con-

Lient. Gen. Grant proposes to do with himself. signs to operate against us by way of the Penin- the whites, and if they could, would crown the sula will be still longer delayed, as the roads in extermination of the white man of the South, that quarter, not to speak of the swamps, will re- with the subsequent extermination of the negro, quire more time to recover from their saturation. | whether bond or free."

State Items.

Gen. W. H NEEL of Meclenburg county is selling cotton yarn to the poor, generally to the families of soldiers especially, at \$20 per bunch. His liberty is worthy of all praise.

Lt. Col. WM. LEE DAVIDSON of the 7th N. C., Regiment declines to become a candidate for the Legislature upon the ground that his "patriotism will have much more weight upon the battle field." Col. Davidson is a gallant officer and bears on his persons honored scars which attest how well he has done his duty as a soldier.

Missrs. T. R. Tate, John L. Brown, T. D. Gillespie, W. M. Matthews, J Maxwell and J. A. Caldwell have made a liberal donation of shoes to the 30th Regiment N. C. Troops.

Capt. W. T. Muse, Commander of the Gonboat North Carolina, died at Wilmington recently, in the 52 year of his age. North Carolina had no more accomplished officer or truer gentleman in her service. He was emphatically a good man, and will be lamented by many warm person-

The Soldiers of "Dicksons Light Battery" stationed near Kinston, have adopted Resolutions approving G.v. Vance's administration, and pledging themselves to his support.

Surgeon S. S. Satchwell returns his thanks through the Recorder, to the Ladies Aid Society of Hillsborough for "the suitable and excellent articles" furnished to his Hospital at Wilson.

An agent learns the office of the Surgeon General at Raleigh, on the first day of every month, for the purpose of conveying supplies to the army. All contributions from private scurces are delivered with certainty and dispatch. .

Col. H. A. Speer of the 28th Regiment, one of the vetran heroes of the war, is announced as a eandidate to represent Yadkin, Surry, Allegany, Ash and Watauga in the senate of North Carolina. He has done his hole duty as a soldier.

Maj. Dowd advertises the arrival of another large supply of cotton cards, which are for distribution among the counties of the State. The energy and forecast displayed by Gov. Vance in connexion with these importations are worthy of all admiration.

A Buffaloe Camp has been captured by a Confederate company in Bertie North Corolina. A number of prisoners including several negroes

Capt. Charles Spruill of this State was taken prisoner, in a recent skirmish near Smithville

The majority against Gen. Leach in the army, s far as heard from is eighty one. The vote stands, Leach 411. Foster 393. Ramsay 99. Gov. Vance will sweep the army.

The General assembly of the Presbyterirn Church of the Confederate States meets in Charlotte on the 5th of May next.

Gen. Hokes victory at Plymouth is complete.

PRICES IN NEW YORK .- The following commercial summary from the New York Times of the 12th inst; will be read with interest. It is only a foreshadowing, however, of that which is to follow, should the Yankees persist in the prosecution of

The live stock markets are all excited here this week. A short supply was reported one week ago, and the receipts are still light. About 3,200 cattle were on sale at Allerton's yesterday-besides some 100 head were sold there Friday and Saturday .-Prices are now the highest obtained in this city, good fat bullocks commanding 161 a 17c per pound for the meat, while scarcely anything goes for less than 14c. Sheep are 1c higher, and are hard to get

Breadstuffs were in active demand yesterday, mainly on speculation, at a further material rise in prices of the principal kinds. Provisions were also active, and heg products higher. Whiskey and tal. low were freely purchased and were dearer. Groceries were quiet. Cotton was in fair request and buoyant. Freights were extremely quiet and de-

ARRIVAL OF THE YANKEE FEMALE M. D .- "Dr." Mary E. Walker, "extra Assistant Surgeon U. S. A." who was taken in custody by the pickets of Gen. Joseph E Johnston's army a few days ago, to whom she applied ostensibly to send some letters through the lines, arrived here on yesterday under the escort of one of her captors, and was placed in Castle Thunder to await an investigation of her case. There is some doubt entertained as to her being a spy. She has been heard of frequently in the West as a nurse or vivandiere, and, though evidently an adventuress, appears to be a lady. A letter from one of the officers of the army of the West states, however, that she is a suspicious charecter. She was handsomely attired in male apparel, wearing a large crowned fur hat, with black feather, high boots encasing her pretty feet, blue army pants, and blue cloth cloak and jacket, the latter trimmed with smal belf buttons, the former without ornaments, and hanging talma fashion over her shoulders and down to her knees. She appears to be about twens ty-two years of age, her fair complexion, and sharp though rather handsome features rendered especially noticeable by a small Roman nose and a gracefully sources of the country? This is a question for the reding chin. Her hair is a dark brown, worn in close folds and confined in a net. She was quite communicative on her arrival, complained of being fatigued, and expressed her satisfaction when informed that she would now have an opportunity to rest her weary limbs for sometime. - Richmond Enquirer.

The Mobile Tribune says: We learn the Yankees are preparing to change their uniform, and are now busily engaged in manufacturing the cloth an affirmative answer to the second, as there is a for the purpose at Nashville.

A lar, e quantity is finished, and the tailors have been set to work on it. This fact would in itself be of no interest, if

the uniform were not exactly like that of the Confederate army. We have seen a specimen of the 4. Such admixtures, we infer, are not forbidden cloth, and one can of distinguish it in color from

What the purpose of this change is, is not known; but one may assume that it is a trick intended to help the Yankees to surprise and defeat our armies. They must think that it is the gray clota, and not the men covered by it, that lras made our armies so victorious.

THE "YANKEE AS HE IS .- At a meeting in Oldham, Lancashire, Eng., which adopted a Memorial praying her majesty's ministers "to use all just and honorable means to procure a cessation of hostilities in America, with a view to afford an opportunity for a peaceful separation of the States," dition of the roads, and then we shall see what | Chancellor Milnes said: "The North, so far The movement of all the column which he de- had not scrupted to excite the blacks to massacre

Western dispatches report that a battle occurr. ed at Mansfield, La on the 8th, and that Banks was defeated with a loss of 8,000 men. Gen. Smith captured thirty-five guns, two hundred Wagons, and two thousand prisoners. The Federals admit a defeat. Gen. Morton and Polignae Confederate wore severely wounded.

We learn from a gentleman connected with the Adjutant General's office that Lieut. Gen. Holmes, recently on duty in Arkansas, has been assigned to duty in this State with his headquarters at Raleigh. He is to command the Reserved Forces of that State-that is those between 17 and 18 and 45 and 50. We suppose Gen. Holmes will be here in a day or two.

An experienced Yankee naval officer declares that such is the peculiar rituation of the coast, with its innumerable channels and inlets, that the entire navy of the United States. could not make the blockade of Wilmington effective.

It is rumored that fourteen hundred of the Yankee cavalry in the Karawha valley, Va., have deserted and gone home.

"Donald," said a Scotch dame, looking up from the chatechism to her son, "what's a slander?" "A slander, gude mother?" quoth young Donald, twisting the corner of his plaid, "aweel, I hardly ken unless it be, mayhap, an ower true tale which one gude woman tells of anither."

On a three years' seentific visit from Bavaria, tells us that in 1865 a comet shall come so close as to endanger this our earth; and should it not attach itself (as one globule of quicksilver to another), nor annihilate us, the sight will be most beautiful to behold. During thre nights we shall have no darkness but be bathed in the brilliant light of the bla zing train.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Council of State, held at the Executive Mansion on the 11th ult., a communication being received from the Governor, announcing Lard, Leather, in feeling terms the death of James A. Patton, Esq., one of the members, at Asheville, on the 1st of Molasses, March, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard, with emotion of profound sorrow, of the death of our late colleague, AMES A. PATTON: That we deplore his loss from our body, as his many virtues and excellency of character had endeared him to us, and his wisdom in council was highly appreciated.

Resolved, That we truly sympathise with his famly and friends in their sad and irreparable bereaver.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this board transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the

\$50 REWARD.

TOP THE HORSE THIEF. STOLEN ON THE 14th inst., from the undersigned, from the stable of REWBEN PERRY, while on his regular round to his stands, an irongray STALLION, stout built, legs nearly black, poney-built, full mane and tail. I will give the above reward for the recovery of the horse or the detection of the thief.

Y. N. THORNTON. April 17th, 1884.

Quartermaster's Department, Raleigh, April 19, 1864.

THIS DEPARTMENT HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED another supply of COTTON CARDS for distribution upon the same terms as before. The quota for each county will be double the quantity first distributed. Agents will make their arrangements accordingly. their arrangements accordingly.

April 20—1d&wtf.

All the papers in the State will please copy three times and orward bills to this office.

NAVY MINING BUREAU, C. S. N., WARRENTON, N. C., 18th April, 1864. MINERS WANTED.

THOSE PERSONS SKILLED IN THE BUSINESS L can find profitable employment by applying to Capt. A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to

W. W. PEIRCE, Maj & Chief Q. M., Raleigh, N. C. GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor. Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid. de George Little, Wake. Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary. Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General. ehn P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State. Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer. Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler. Semuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.

Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian. Major General R C Gatlin. Lenoir, Adjutant General. Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster. Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster. Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordinance

Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster. Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Henor. Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General. Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance De

Lieut. John B. Neahetry, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General, Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDIGIAL. Supreme Court - Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief ustice,-William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Many, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Atterney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors .- 1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford ; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit. Ralph Buxton, Cumber land; 6t's Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit' William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustun S Merrimon'

Confederate States District Court .- Hon Asa Piggs. Martin, Judge; George V Strong. Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall. *Council of State. - F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert H Dick Guilford; De James Halloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James a Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board .- His Excellency, Gov. Vance President Ex Offices, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary. Board Intellectual Improvements.—His Excellency Gov Vance, President. Ex Officio, Wm Eaten, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr,

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange. The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill .-

Hon David L Swain, President. Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State. Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instation or the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor - Wm. H. Harrison.

Middle Ward -W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee Eastern Ward Dr. W H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector. W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables-J. J. Betts, Chief-N. V. Denton,

K. P. Battle. City Attorney. J. L. Pennington, City Printer. F. G. King, Weigh Master. NIGHT WATCH.

fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

Assistant.

Captain-C. H. Horton. Watchman-E. A. Johnson, Win. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby. The last Wednesday night of each month is the time

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisement the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following to be the uniform prices for property impressed for the use of the government for the next two months, subject to alteration should circumstances, meanwhile, occur to make it adrisable.

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bash. 28 lbs.,

"unpoeled, per bash. 28 lbs.,

"with handles, each

"without"

sides, per pound, hame. " houlders, per pound 2 25 jowles, white or cornfield, per bush 60 Beans. pounds, appre, per gallon, peach, iresh, net, per ponnd

good, per bush. 28 lbs. tallow, per pound adamantine, per pound trace, per pair.
woolen. for soldiers clothes, leyard wide, 10 oz. to yd., and FRO RATA as to greater or less weight or width, per raw, per lb.
Rio, per pound.
unitelled, per bush. of 70 pounds, sheled, sacks not included, per bush. Corn meal.

of 56 pounds, sacks not included, per bushel of 50 cotton, % yard wide, 3 yards to pound, per yard, extra family, per barrel of 196 pounds, extr family, per sack of 98 pounds, sup fine, per bbl. of 196 lbs., " sack of 98 lbr fine, per bbl. of 196 lbs., baled, per 100 pounds. unbaled, per 100 pound

wool, each naled, per 100 lbs., 3 25 dry, per pound, green, "artillery, 1st class per head, 500 extra, pig, per ton of 2,000 lbs., $\frac{110}{600}$ square or round per ton, hoop, per ton of 2,000 lbs.. flat or band, per ton of 2,000 pounds, boiler plate, per ton of 2,000 pounds, serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240

castings, per-pound, camp, iron, per lb., good, per 1,000 feet, clean, pound, sole. harness, per ponud, sorghum gallon, 1st class per head,

2nd " " extra " per keg, sheaf, unbaled, per 100 pounds, shelled, per bushel, cotton, % yard wide, 7 oz. to yard, Osanburgs, per yard, cotton, % yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard, per bushel, cow, per bush: of 60 lbs., Irish, " " "

Peas, Potatoes, Irish, " " " " " peeled, per bush. 38 lbs , P'ches dried, " unpeeled, per bushel 38 pounds, fresh, neti, per pound, good, per ounce, Quinine, good " bushel of 56 pounds, two rush., osnaburgs, each, cotton, % yard wide, 4%

8 50

1 50

Onions,

Pork,

Wheat,

Wagons

cotton, % yd. wide, 3% yd. to pound, per yard, 3 yds. lb., Coast, per bush. 59 lbs. Cotton strip's," Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds, Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds cast, per pound, army, per pair, flax, "pound, soldiers' wool, per pair,

Shoe thread, socks fat, per head, brown, common per pounc Sugar, hard per pound, baled, " 100 lbs. Shucks. good, "bush of 22 lbs. Ship stuff, " black, " pound,

cotton, 10 oz. to yd., per yard, Tent cloth, Tobacco, No 1" Tobacco Lugs " clean, per pound, cider, "gallon, manufactured, per gallon, 125 good, manufactured, per gallon, 25 first rate white, per bush of 60 pounds 10 fair, per bush of 60 pounds, 8 Whiskey,

ordinary, per bush of 60 pounds, baled, per 100 lbs., unbaled per 100 pounds washed per pound, Wheat straw, unwashed, per 'wood axle, 4 horse, new, eac5 iron axle, 4 horse, new, each wood " 2

Wheat brand, "bush of 17 pounds, cotton, per bunch, 5 lbs, HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES. HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.
Baling long forage, per hundred pounds,
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnnished by
government, per bushel,
Hire of two horse teams, wagons and driver, rations
furnished by owner, der day,
Hire of two horse teams, furnished by government,

per day, Hire of four aorse teams, wagon and driver, rations Hire of four aorse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,
Hire of four horse teams wagon ond driver, rations furnished by government, per day,
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government,
per day,

per day, Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month, Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government,

Hire of laborer, rations per mouth,

Hire of horses, per day,

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

'No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

(Signed)

H. K. BURGWIN,

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,

Commissioners Appraisement, for State of N C. Raleigh, April 18th, 1864. GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary \$25,-Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, sal-Ails to the President-Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Loe, of Va, Col

Private Secretary to President-Burton N Harrison, of Department of State - John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office

Assistant Secretary is vacant. Department of Justice - Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commission. er of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer. Treasury Department - 3 G Memminger, of S C., Sec-

retary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E El-more, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W II S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen

retary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen E Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Licut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay. Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assis ant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commisshry General C H Smith, M D. Assistant Surgeon. Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector

of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of O dees and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. Het Ceorge Offus of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Fig. nanc Bureau. B Fuller of N. C., Clerk.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, & CO.

Stock and Money Brokers. RALEIGH, N. C

ONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSI-ness at their old stand as heretoforei n all its various